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AMERICA AND JAPAN

(From the Argonaut.)
Just how much basis there may be, if needed there be any basis at all, for the latest Japanese sensation, we have not as yet been able to determine. Pending developments a liberal discount would best be made for the Examiner's excellent temperament, with still another discount on account of the requirements of a dull Monday morning. It is entirely manifest, however, that the Japanese situation is not what our government would like to have it. It has not been satisfactory since the Roosevelt message of nearly three years ago concerning the public school issue—the message in which Roosevelt out of the superabundance of his misinformation warmly applauded the civilization and prowess of Japan, cuffed the Pacific Coast on either ear, and asserted that there was much in Japanese character and manners which it would be well for the people of the Pacific Coast to imitate. Japan has never recovered from the bad case of swell-head produced by this indiscreet message, and all the annoyance we have had in the past three years is traceable directly to it—which demonstrates how serious a thing it is for a President of the United States to speak without knowledge or judgment and without the restraint proper to the extraordinary authority of his position.

While these recurring Japanese scares, if they may be so called, are annoying they need not be regarded seriously, because Japan is in no position to make serious trouble for the United States or anybody else. Her finances, while in better shape than a year or so ago, are still more or less embarrassed. The country is not prosperous, and taxation still based on the extraordinary conditions caused by the Russian war is heavily burdening the people. There will be no war, but the war spirit is nevertheless abroad in Japan and it would probably assert itself emphatically if the country were able to send out fleets and equip armies.

Japan has entered upon an era of expansion and the movement is one which can not be suppressed. It must run its course, which will probably extend through a series of years, possibly a series of generations. At the termination of the Russian war it was believed that the overflowing energies of the country would find opportunity and scope in the conquered territories. It was believed that Korea and at least a part of Manchuria would become Japanized so to speak, absorbing a vast number of Japanese subjects and Japanese capital, but these expectations have not been realized. Korea has been taken possession of by the Japanese, but they find it a worn-out country, already over-populated and so established upon fixed traditions and so occupied by fixed forms of industry as to afford practically no field for a new race. Japan may, indeed, occupy the country in the sense that England occupies India, but it is a kind of occupation which affords no relief to Japan, no outlet for her teeming millions, no real expansion for any other of her ambitions and powers than those of dominion. Japan's position in Korea, indeed, rather augments than diminishes her difficulties, because without providing a field for enterprise it stimulates the spirit of enterprise with the vanities and pretensions which go with it. In other words, Japan's career in Korea is tending to promote that "cockiness" which ever since the Russian war—indeed, ever since the Chinese war of ten years before—has been a notable and at the same time an irritating characteristic of the Japanese people.

Japan in the course of her development is bound to go somewhere. She has exploited her own country; she has filled up the Island of Formosa; she has invaded Korea only to find disappointment and to develop new ambitions; she has sent out large colonies to Hawaii, to the American coast and elsewhere, and still—in spite of all this—her problem grows rather than diminishes. She must go somewhere; she must find room for her surplus people. Her natural line of aggression is to the west and the south, but her outlook, the line of her ambition and hopes, is toward the east. The Japanese people look to nothing less than the possession of the Philippine Islands and Hawaii, with such a recognition of rights for their race on the Pacific Coast of the United States as will make it at least a joint occupier of the country.

If American diplomacy during the past three years had addressed itself to the development of Japanese ambition, if its studious aim had been to stimulate the spirit of vanity and aggression, it could not have hit upon means better calculated to support that policy than those which have been employed by our government. Indeed, even before this period, we were guilty of the stupid blunder of feeding the Japanese imagination with over-effusive manifestations of approval and applause in connection with the Russian-Japanese war. But a far more serious blunder is that above referred to—the message of President Roosevelt in 1906 with respect to the public school issue in San Francisco. From this utterance we may fairly date that spirit on the part of the Japanese which has given us a series of sensations and tremors,

and which has kept the whole world of diplomacy guessing. At the time this message was written we were in the way, through the enterprise of American capital and individual initiative, of assuming a dominant position with respect to the finance and transportation systems not only of Japan, but of Korea and Manchuria. At this late day the Argonaut is violating no confidence in saying that it has read an original memorandum of agreement under which an American syndicate was to cooperate as equal partner with the Japanese government in controlling the transportation of Japan, Korea and Manchuria, upon a basis of capital to be provided from American sources. In other words, a bargain had been struck between American capitalists and the ruling statesmen of Japan looking to the Americanization of the transportation systems of the countries above named. With, incidentally, the establishment through this means of a system of financial dependence on the part of Japan upon this country. Why this project failed the world has never been informed, but the failure came almost coincidentally with President Roosevelt's famous message of 1906, and it does not require great powers of inference to see the connection between the one incident and the other. There must exist somewhere in public or private files already growing dusty an interesting explanation of this matter; and when the world gets it, and it surely will in time, it will sit up and take notice.

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ORDINANCE NO. 13.

AN ORDINANCE REGULATING DAIRIES, MILK DEPOTS AND THE DELIVERY OF MILK.

Be It Ordained by the People of the City and County of Honolulu:

SECTION 1. No builder, owner, lessee, tenant, occupant, proprietor or manager of any dairy within the City and County of Honolulu shall either cause or permit any matter or thing to be or to be done, in or about such dairy, building or structure therein contained, which shall be dangerous to life or health.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of every owner, lessee, tenant, occupant, proprietor, or manager of any dairy within said City and County to thoroughly and effectually cleanse at least once in every twenty-four hours the walls, floors and yards of every building or structure, or part thereof, which may be in use for the accommodation or shelter of cattle, and also to remove the contents of any manure pit or heap on the premises once in each week.

SECTION 3. No milk shall be taken from any cow, goat or other milk producing animal, unless such animal shall be in a clean condition; nor shall any such milk be taken from any such animal, except by an employee or other person who is himself in a cleanly, wholesome and healthy condition.

SECTION 4. No owner, lessee, tenant, occupant, proprietor or manager of any such dairy shall feed to his cows or other cattle or have in his possession with intent to feed to such cattle, any garbage, refuse, swill, ferment or other improper food, or shall sell or offer for sale within the City and County of Honolulu the milk from cattle so fed; nor shall any person within said City and County receive or sell or offer for sale, or keep for sale, or have in possession any such milk; nor shall the milk or any cattle which may be kept in any place where the water ventilation, food and surroundings are not wholesome, or are not conducive to the health, safe condition and wholesomeness of such cattle, or of their milk, be sold, offered for sale, kept for sale, had in possession or brought within said City and County.

SECTION 5. All sheds and barns in which cows are milked shall be so constructed and of such size as to ensure efficient ventilation. All milking sheds and all barns or sheds upon the dairy premises in which milk is produced, stored or cooled shall be inclosed by a fence at least fifteen feet from the shed or barn, and no cow or other animal shall be allowed within the space between such sheds or barns and such fence, except when being driven to or from the milking shed.

SECTION 6. The floor section of sheds and barns where cows are stabled or milked shall be so constructed as to absolutely prevent all seepage to the ground beneath. In said floor there shall be provided a gutter drain, so constructed as to prevent seepage, which shall connect with a common drain or sewer pipe communicating with a street sewer where one exists. Where there is no street sewer the discharge must be carried so far from the shed or barn, and so handled as to effectually prevent contamination of the milk or the atmosphere of the dairy or barn therefrom. Cows shall not be permitted to stand in, or on, or to have access to, accumulations of manure and urine, or other.

SECTION 7. Where the floor of a stable, barn or shed in which cows are kept or milked is to be reconstructed, it shall be made of artificial stone, bitumen, asphalt or cement.

SECTION 8. Food troughs and food cars must be thoroughly cleaned at least once a day. The accumulation of waste in or about food troughs, runways and food boxes is prohibited. The walls of stables, milking barns or sheds

shall be whitewashed or lime washed at least once every six (6) months.

SECTION 9. All houses or sheds in which milk is strained or stored shall be so constructed as to prevent any direct communication by means of doors, windows or other apertures with the barns or stables in which cows are kept or milked; provided, that a pipe with a funnel receptacle for receiving the milk may be inserted through the wall connecting said barns or stables with the house or shed in which said milk is strained, cooled or stored. Said pipe and funnel shall be kept clean, and when not in actual use the funnel shall be securely covered.

SECTION 10. The floor of the dairy house, shed or barn in which milk is strained or stored shall be water tight; where such floor is to be renewed or reconstructed it shall be made of cement, artificial stone, asphalt or bitumen. Such floorings shall have a surface drain connected with a sewer, or with a common drain in case there is no sewer outlet.

SECTION 11. The walls of dairy houses, depots, sheds and barns where milk is strained or stored shall be so constructed as to be tight and allow of easy and thorough cleaning.

SECTION 12. All windows, doors and ventilators of dairy houses, depots, sheds or barns in which milk is strained or stored shall be provided with an efficient fly screen. The screen of the windows and ventilators shall be securely and permanently fastened.

SECTION 13. Immediately after the main receptacle bucket has been filled with milk it shall be taken covered to the milk house and emptied into the strainer from a platform outside the milk house. The receptacle buckets shall be hung upon hooks or rest on a platform at least three (3) feet above the floor, and must be so covered as to be protected at all times from exposure to dirt or discharges and must not be allowed to rest upon the floor of the milk shed.

SECTION 14. Milkers and other helpers not directly concerned in the straining, separating and filling of containers, shall not be allowed within the milk house while milk is being strained or handled; nor shall any domestic animal be allowed therein.

SECTION 15. Vats or troughs used to cool milk, if of wood, shall be painted white and shall be of such depth that the water contained therein shall not rise above the shoulder of the milk can. They shall be thoroughly cleaned at least once each day and at all times shall be free from scum, slime, stagnant or impure water.

SECTION 16. The milk house shall be washed and hosed down daily with fresh water; and at least once each week the floors and drains within all milk houses and sheds shall be sprinkled with lime or gypsum.

SECTION 17. Every person handling milk within the dairy and milk houses shall be personally clean, and shall wear a white high neck apron.

SECTION 18. Milk awaiting delivery shall not be kept in a room used for domestic purposes.

SECTION 19. No milk container or milk vessel that is rusty or rust eaten or otherwise unfit shall be used.

SECTION 20. No person shall drink from any vessel or utensil or the cover thereof, which is used for the delivery of milk; nor shall any can, bottle or utensil used for the purpose of delivering milk be used for any other purpose; nor shall such can or other be placed in, or on or about a stove or other heating apparatus.

SECTION 21. In houses where contagious disease is known to exist, no bottles, cans or other utensils in which milk is delivered shall be collected until the houses have been fumigated, and said bottles, cans and other utensils sterilized.

SECTION 22. No person suffering from any contagious disease, or in whose place of dwelling any contagious disease is known to exist, shall be allowed upon the premises of any dairy, or to deliver milk from any dairy or milk depot.

SECTION 23. Where contagious disease occurs in any dairy, the person or persons suffering therefrom shall be strictly isolated and kept in quarantine, and any person who may be in contact shall not be permitted to work in the dairy until such time as may be designated by the City and County Physician.

SECTION 24. Every person acting as milker shall wear a white high neck apron, be personally clean and shall be free from contagious disease.

SECTION 25. No cows shall be milked unless the sides, bellies, haunches, udders, teats and tail of the cow shall be clean.

SECTION 26. Before handling or milking the cows, milkers shall thoroughly wash and scrub their hands and otherwise be thoroughly clean.

SECTION 27. Milkers shall reject the first three (3) sprays of fore-milk from each teat before milking into the bucket.

SECTION 28. Colostrum milk which be rejected, and also milk into which manure or discharges have entered while milking, or which is bloody, stringy, thick or unnatural in appearance. Milking pails shall be thoroughly cleaned before being used.

SECTION 29. All milking stools shall be kept clean.

SECTION 30. No sick cow or cows showing signs of tuberculosis, contagious abortion, mammitis, mammary abscess, disease of the udder or teat, or actinomycosis (lump jaw) shall be allowed in the herd from which milk is drawn, and the milk of cows within

fifteen days of calving or five days after calving shall not be mixed with that of the herd or marketed.

SECTION 31. In dairies and milk depots all cans, bottles and other utensils, after being used, shall be thoroughly washed in a water containing lye or sodium carbonate (soda), or some substance containing a mixture of these with or without soap.

SECTION 32. Not more than twenty (20) cans of fifty (50) bottles shall be washed in a tank or tub containing less than ten (10) gallons of water, unless said tank or tub is filled with a fresh solution as provided in Section 31 of this Ordinance.

SECTION 33. All cans, bottles and other utensils shall be thoroughly rinsed after being washed, as provided in Section 31 of this Ordinance, in a tank or tub of clean, fresh water. The rinsing tank or tub, while in use, must have a constant inflow and outflow of pure, clean, fresh water. After being rinsed, all cans, bottles and other milking utensils shall be subjected to the action of boiling water in a closed vat or to the action of steam. After being so subjected to boiling water or steam, said cans, bottles or other milk utensils shall not be allowed to stand in any place where they are exposed to dirt, dust, flies or other contamination; but shall be placed upon racks without pegs, said racks being at least three (3) feet from the floor, and wash tanks and rinsing tanks used for the cleaning of cans, bottles and other milking utensils shall not be used for any other purpose.

SECTION 34. The floors of wash houses or dairies or milk depots shall be water tight, and where such floor is to be renewed or reconstructed it shall be made of cement, artificial stone, asphaltum or bitumen, and shall have a surface drain connected with the sewer, or where there is no sewer, connected with the common drain.

SECTION 35. Wash tanks and tubs for cleaning and rinsing milking utensils, if of wood, must be metal lined. Wash tanks and tubs and the floors of the wash room must be cleaned daily.

SECTION 36. All brushes, scrapers and other appliances used in cleaning cans, bottles and other utensils must be sterilized daily, and at all times must be free from incrustations and accumulated dirt.

SECTION 37. Every dairy shall be supplied with pure water, the source whereof shall not be contaminated by any barnyard, privy, sewer or other possible source of contamination. Cows shall not be allowed to drink from stagnant pools and shall have full access at all times to a supply of pure water.

SECTION 38. Milk cans containing milk or empty, delivered to or received from grocery stores, bakeries, delicatessen stores, restaurants, depots or other similar places shall not be left upon the sidewalk or street.

SECTION 39. In the transportation of milk, no milk shall be transferred on the public streets from one can to another, except from a wagon can to a delivery or serving can, nor shall milk cans be allowed to stand out on the street. No milk shall at any time be exposed to dirt, dust, flies or other contamination whatsoever.

SECTION 40. The portion of wagons in which milk cans are carried shall have a canvass covering.

SECTION 41. In order to carry out the purposes and provisions of this Ordinance the City and County Physician, the Milk Inspector and other officers of the City and County of Honolulu shall have the right at any and all times to enter upon or into the premises of any producer or vendor or producer of milk, or any premises used as a dairy, milking shed, cooling room, straining room, store room or any stable barn or other place in which cows are kept, and it shall be unlawful for any person to refuse to allow, attempt to prevent or prevent such entry and such inspection as may be required by said City and County Physician, Milk Inspector or other officers.

SECTION 42. It shall be the duty of the Milk Inspector to inspect from time to time all dairies and other milk establishments and all places in which milk is kept or stored, or in which cows are kept or milked, for the purpose of satisfying himself that the provisions and requirements of this Ordinance are being complied with.

SECTION 43. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 44. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

Introduced by
R. W. AYLETT,
Supervisor.
Date of Introduction July 20th, A. D. 1909.

The foregoing Ordinance was, at a Regular Meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu, held on Monday, July 19, 1909, passed to print on the following vote of the said Board:

Ayes: Ahia, Aylett, Cox, Kane, Logan, Quinn. Total 6.
Noes: None.

Absent and not voting: McClellan. Total 1.

D. KALAUOKALANI JR.,
Clerk, City and County of Honolulu.
5th—July 22, 23, 24, 26, 27.

ORDINANCE NO. 9.

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE CARE OF THE INDIGENT AND OTHER SICK OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU, PROVIDING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A CITY AND COUNTY PHYSICIAN AND PRESCRIBING HIS DUTIES, AND PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR ANY VIOLATION OF THE ORDINANCE.

Be It Ordained by the People of the City and County of Honolulu:

SECTION 1. The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu shall appoint a suitable person as City and County Physician for said City and County whose salary shall be fixed by the Board of Supervisors. Said City and County Physician shall have all of the powers, and shall perform all of the duties prescribed by this Ordinance, and shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Supervisors. The City and County Physician shall have general supervision over all sanitary and health matters in the City and County of Honolulu, and shall supervise all of the acts and doings of all sanitary, health, food and other inspectors in said City and County. It shall be the duty of the City and County Physician to enforce all sanitary and health Ordinances of the City and County, and he shall have all necessary and proper powers for such purpose.

SECTION 2. Any indigent sick person desiring care and medical treatment at the expense of the City and County shall make application therefor to the City and County Physician. It shall be the duty of the City and County Physician to investigate all such applications, and in proper cases in his discretion, or when so directed by the Board of Supervisors, shall care for and medically treat such person at the expense of the City and County of Honolulu. The City and County Physician may in proper cases, in his discretion or when directed by the Board of Supervisors, issue a permit to any such applicant, to enter any hospital or other similar institution designated by the Board of Supervisors for that purpose. The City and County Physician shall have the right to visit at any time any hospital or other similar institution in which any such indigent sick person has been placed for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of such person. When in the opinion of the City and County Physician such indigent person no longer needs hospital service, he shall forthwith notify such hospital or other similar institution to discharge said indigent person. The City and County of Honolulu shall not be liable to any hospital or other similar institution for the expenses of hospital service for such patient after such notice has been so given by the City and County Physician.

SECTION 3. The City and County Physician shall attend and medically treat any sick or injured prisoner in the Honolulu Jail, or when necessary in any police station in the City and County, and shall examine all applicants for employment in the Police or Fire Departments and all policemen, firemen and bandmen who may apply for sick leave permits.

SECTION 4. No person or thing liable to propagate cholera, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, small-pox or other contagious or infectious disease shall be brought within the limits of the City and County of Honolulu. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of any person that any one is sick with any contagious or infectious disease, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the City and County Physician. No person without a permit from the City and County Physician shall carry or remove from one building to another any person sick with any contagious or infectious disease, nor shall any person so sick be shipped or removed from the City and County of Honolulu to any other place, except under the direction and by permission of the City and County Physician.

SECTION 5. In case of pestilence or epidemic disease or danger therefrom, if the sanitary condition of the city requires, it shall be the duty of the City and County Physician to adopt all such precautions as in his judgment the public health requires, in order to prevent the introduction or spread of any contagious or infectious disease.

SECTION 6. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding a term of six months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 7. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

Introduced by Supervisor William Ahia.
Date of Introduction July 19th, A. D. 1909.

The foregoing Ordinance was, at a Regular Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu held on Monday, July 19, 1909, passed to print on the following vote of the said Board:

Ayes: Ahia, Aylett, Kane, Logan, Quinn. Total 5.
Noes: None.

Absent and not voting: Cox, McClellan. Total 2.

D. KALAUOKALANI JR.,
Clerk, City and County of Honolulu.
5th—July 22, 23, 24, 26, 27.